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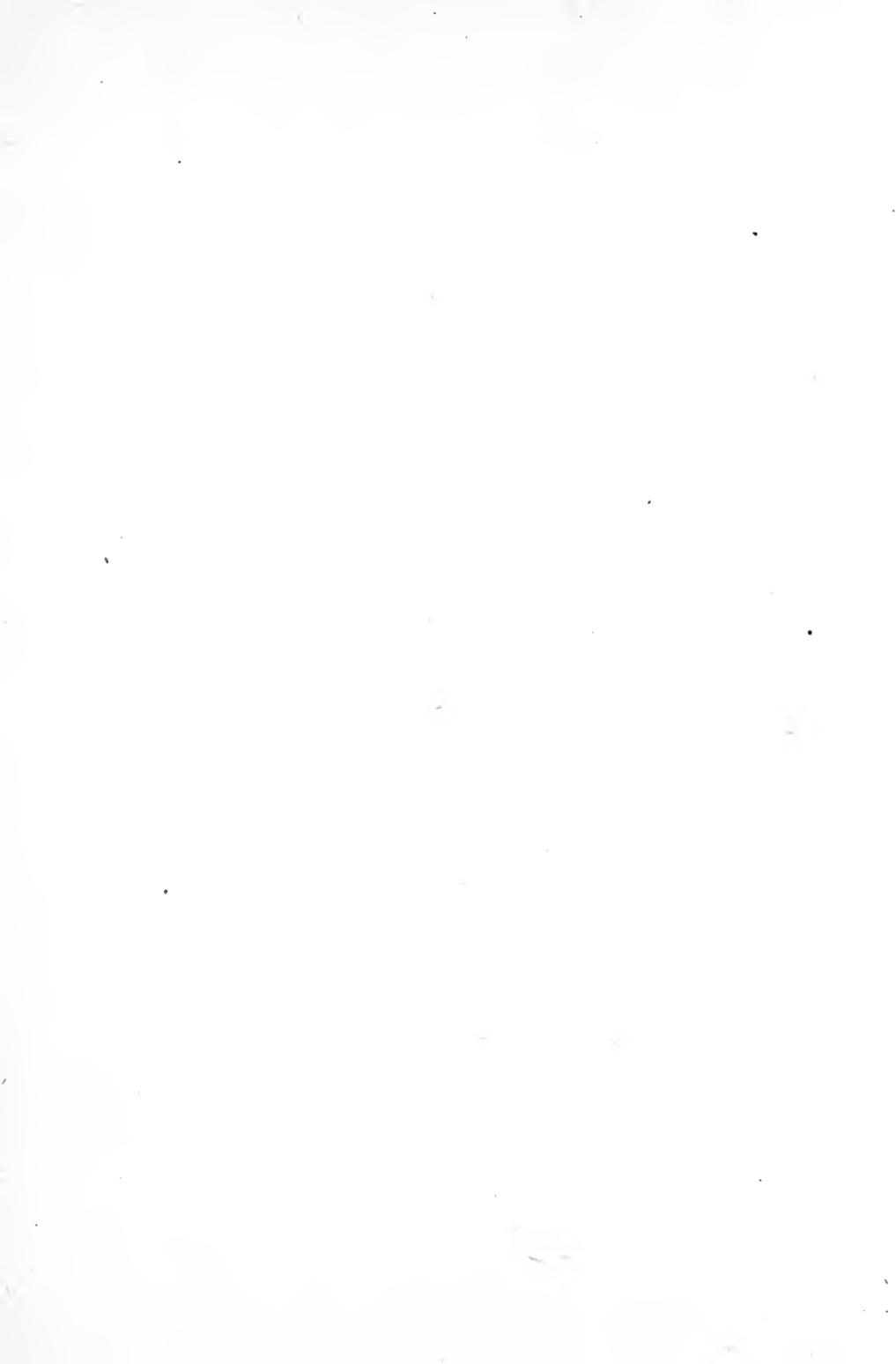


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II.—COPY OF TRACTS RELATING TO AMERICA (SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES) FOUND IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD BY PROF. JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS AND BY HIM OBTAINED FOR THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

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COPY OF TRACTS RELATING TO AMERICA (17TH AND 18TH  
CENTURIES).

[Found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford by Prof. JAMES E. THOROLD  
ROGERS, and by him obtained for the American Historical  
Association.]

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[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 18.]

1. THE CASE OF CHARLES LORD BALTEMORE, A MINOR, WITH  
RELATION TO HIS GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND.

In the year 1632, Cecil Lord Baltemore, had a Grant and Charter from King Charles the First, of the Province of Maryland, to him and his Heirs.

In the year 1634 and 5, Cecil Lord Baltemore was at the charge of sending Ships, with People and Provisions, to Seat and Cultivate that Province; which Charge amounted to Forty Thousand Pounds at least, the Interest of which Money he never Received by any Profits he had from thence.

In the year 1661, his Son, Charles Lord Baltemore, went to Maryland. From the First Settlement of that Province, 'till his Lordship's First Voyage thither, which was Twenty-six Years, Maryland had yielded little or nothing to the Family; but the Duties on Tobacco Planted there, in that Time, brought in a considerable Revenue to the Crown, at the sole Charge of that Family.

Cecil Lord Baltemore, at great Charge, First Peopled and Cultivated that Province, and entirely confiding on the Charter and Grant of King Charles the First, exhausted his Estate in England, to enable him to Improve and Cultivate that Province; and his Son Charles Lord Baltemore, having made several Voyages thither, continued to improve the same, to the great Increase of the Revenue of the Crown.

About the year 1698, the said Province was made a Security to the Right Honourable the Lady Charlott Lee; upon her Marriage with the late Benedict Leonard Lord Baltemore.

The present Lord Baltemore, and his Three Brothers, and two Sisters, are lately become Protestants; and his Lordship has no Way of Providing for them, but out of those several Branches of the Civil Government of this Province, which, by a Bill Intitled, A Bill for the better Regulation of the Charters and Proprietary Governments in America, and for the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom, and his Majesty's Plantations, are intended to be taken away, the Amount whereof is at least 3000*l.* per Annum.

The Indians in this Province are very inconsiderable; and it is not at all likely, that there can ever be any Disturbance from them; the Whites there being now much more Numerous and Stronger than they, either in this Province or its Neighbourhood.

'Tis therefore Humbly Hoped, That Maryland may be Excepted out of this Bill.

(At back:—) The Case of Charles Lord Baltemore, a Minor, with Relation to his Government of Maryland.

[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 19.]

**2. THE CASE OF WILLIAM PENN, ESQ.; PROPRIETARY-GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND OF JOSHUA GEE, HENRY GOULDNEY, SILVANUS GROVE, JOHN WOODS, AND OTHERS, MORTGAGEES UNDER THE SAID WILLIAM PENN.**

His late Majesty King Charles II. in 1680, by Letters Patent in Consideration of the Services of Sir William Penn, Kt., Deceased, Father of the said William Penn, and then late Vice-Admiral of his said Majesty's Fleet) Granted to the said William Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, the Province of Pensilvania and the Government thereof.

The late King James, when Duke of York, in 1682, Granted to the said William Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, the Town and Tract of Newcastle, and the Two lower Counties upon the River Delaware, with the Government thereof, as the same had been granted to him the said Duke.

The said William Penn, (having purchased of the Indians their Title) by his Industry and great charge, improv'd those Countries, and established considerable Colonies in them: And by this means very much impaired his Estate in Europe; and in the Year 1708, to clear a Debt which he contracted for the Settling and Improving the said Colonies, borrowed of the said Mortgagees 6600*l.* For the Securing whereof, with Interest, he mortgaged the said Countries and all his Powers of Government to them: And the Principal Money, and some Interest, is still unpaid.

Both King William and the late Queen Anne, having a Desire to get all Proprietary-Governments into their own Hands, the respective Ministers of those Princes often treated with the said William Penn for the Purchase of his Governments: But he demanding first more, and afterwards 20,000*l.* Her late Majesty was pleased to refer the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who made their Report.

This Report was by Her Majesty referred to the Lords Commissioners of her Treasury, and soon after an Agreement was made with the said William Penn, for an Allowance of 12,000*l.*

to be paid him at several Payments (whereof 1000*l.* was paid) in Consideration of a Surrender of his Governments; and a Draft of such Surrender, and of an Instrument of her Majesty's Acceptance of it, was, by Her Majesty's Order, prepared by Her then, and now Attorney-General.

But before those Instruments were Executed, the said William Penn being seized with an Apoplexy, which disabled him to perfect the same; Her Majesty, in Council, order'd the said Agreement to be compleated by Act of Parliament.

All which is Humbly Submitted, &c.

(At the back:—) The Case of William Penn, Esq.; and of Joshua Gee, and others, his Mortgagees of Pensilvania.

3. THE CASE OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY  
IN NEW ENGLAND, WITH RELATION TO THEIR CHARTER, AND  
SOME OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

The said Province had it's charter granted by King James I, in the eighteenth year of his Reign, which was afterwards confirm'd by King Charles I, in the fourth Year of his Reign; by Virtue whereof, the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts-Bay, had power to appoint their own Officers, Civil and Military, with other Priviledges in the said Charter mention'd.

In the Reign of King James II, the Charter was vacated, at the same Time that many Corporations in England were disfranchis'd.

After the Revolution, King William, of Glorious Memory, restor'd the Charter, only reserving to himself the Nomination and Appointment of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Judge of the Admiralty, and Attorney-General; and this is the Charter the Province now enjoys.

Hereupon it is humbly observ'd,

That the Charter of this Province, being on the same Foot with the Corporations in England, it seems as great a Hardship to divest them of it, as it would be to disfranchise the Corporations at Home.

That the Province has given a valuable Consideration to the Crown, for their Charter, viz. The subduing and planting a Wilderness, at a vast Expence, and with the Loss of many Lives; by which they have added a large Territory to the Crown, and thereby greatly increas'd the Trade and Commerce of Britain.

This Province is not within the Reasons suggested in the Bill. They have not exercis'd arbitrary Power, nor indeed can they; for the principal Officers, before-mention'd, being appointed by the Crown, are such a check on the Government, that it is entirely out of their Power, as well as very far from their Inclination, to grieve or oppress the Subject. They have not neglected the Defence of the Inhabitants. On the con-

trary, it is certain they have well defended both themselves and their Neighbours, in a long, French and Indian War; so that the ordinary Charge for Guards, Garrisons, Guard-Ships, &c. has been thirty five thousand Pounds a year, *communibus Annis*. And tho' the Province has hereby contracted a Debt of one hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, yet they don't complain, nor are they burthensome to the Crown, but are paying it off every year by Degrees.

If this Charter be taken away, no Compensation can be made for it. Whereas, in the Case of the Proprietary Governments, an Equivalent may be given to the Proprietors, as it seems is intended; but here it cannot be, because the Priviledges are not vested in particular Persons, but in the Body of the People.

Thus it's like to happen, that the Proprietors of Carolina, &c. on whose Account alone this Bill is brought in, may come off well enough, whilst the Charter-Governments, in New-England, which have done nothing amiss, shall be the only Sufferers.

Lastly, This Province is zealously devoted to the present happy Establishment, and accordingly, made such great and publick Rejoycings on his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, as were never before known, from the first Settlement of the Country to that Day.

"Tis therefore humbly pray'd that this Province may still enjoy its Privilidges, by being excepted out of the Bill entitled, A Bill for the better Regulation of the charters, and Proprietary Governments in America, and of his Majesty's Plantations.

(At back:—) The Case of the Province of the Massachuset's-Bay, in New-England, with relation to their Charter, and some Observations thereon.

4. THE CASE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COLONY OF CONNECTICUT IN NEW-ENGLAND, WITH RESPECT TO THEIR CHARTER, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE TAKEN AWAY BY A BILL, ENTITLED, A BILL FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF CHARTER AND PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENTS IN AMERICA, &c.

This his Majesty's Colony had, like the other Charter Governments, a Grant or Charter from the Crown, whereby they were empower'd to appoint all their own Officers, Civil and Military, for the Administration and Execution of Justice.

The first Planters entirely confiding in the Royal Charter, for the Security of their Liberties therein granted, did, at a vast Expence, and great Peril, subdue and plant a Wilderness, whereby they increas'd the Dominions of the Crown, as well as the Commerce of Britain.

They have in all Times since, defended themselves against the Enemy.

They have impartially administer'd Justice to the Subject.

When publick measures have been concert'd for the common Good of the Colonies, they have chearfully join'd in the Expence.

They have never to this Day cost the Crown a Shilling.

They have strictly observ'd the Acts of Trade and Navigation.

They have been always dutiful to the Crown, and in nothing offended it.

They are zealously affected to his present Majesty King George.

If their Charter be taken away, no Equivalent can be given for it, the Priviledges being vested in the Body of the People, and not in particular Persons, as is the case of the Proprietary Governments where a Sum of Money to the Proprietors, that is proportionable, may make sufficient Amends for the Loss of the Charter.

It is therefore humbly hop'd, that the Colony of Connecticut may be sav'd out of the Bill.

(At the back:)—The Case of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in New-England, with respect to their Charter, &c.

[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 131.]

5. THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY ON WEDNESDAY THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1705, RELATING TO THE PROVINCE OF CAROLINA, AND THE PETITION THEREIN MENTIONED, WITH HER MAJESTIES MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER THEREUNTO.

London. Printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceas'd; Printers to the Queens most Excellent Majesty. 1705.

DIE MERCUDII 13 Martii, 1705.

(At the back) f. 131b.

It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, do give Order, That the Address of this House, Presented to Her Majesty, Relating to the Province of Carolina, and the Petition therein mentioned, with Her Majesties most Gracious Answer to the said Address, be forthwith Printed and Published.

MATH. JOHNSON,  
*Cler' Parliamentor'*

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

DIE MARTIS 12 MARTII, 1705.

We your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, beg Leave to Inform Your Majesty, That a Petition from Joseph Boone Merchant, in behalf of himself, and many other Inhabitants of the Province of Carolina, and Merchants of London Trading thither, having been Presented to this House, Complaining of very great Abuses and Oppressions, under which your Majesties Subjects in that Province do at present labour, and which tend to the utter Destruction of that Plantation, and particularly of Two Acts lately Passed in the Assembly there, the Ratifications of which have been Sign'd and Seal'd in

England, by the greater part of the Proprietors of the said Colony, we thought our selves obliged to cause the said Acts to be brought before us, and having, at the Request of the Lord Granville, Palatine of the Province, and of the Lord Craven, One of the Proprietors, heard Council in Defence of the said Acts, and examined Witnesses in Relation to that matter. The House proceeded to enter upon a particular Consideration of the Two Acts, and it appeared to us that by the First of the Acts complained of, a Commission, consisting of Twenty Laymen, was erected with Power in an Arbitrary manner, to Remove and Turn out any Rectors or Ministers of the Church of England, from their Benefices, for any Immorality or Imprudence, or for Incurable Prejudices or Dissensions between such Rectors or Ministers and their People, only by delivering a Writing to them, or leaving it at their Houses, or fixing it upon the Church Doors, whereby it should be Declar'd, That they ceas'd to be Rectors or Ministers of such Parishes. The other Act directly asserts, That by the Law of England, all Members of Parliament are obliged to receive the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of England; and does therefore Enact, That no man who shall be chosen a Member of the Commons House of Assembly in Carolina, shall be permitted to Sit there, who has not received the Sacrament in such manner, within a year before his Election, unless he will Swear he is of the Profession of the Church of England, and did not abstain from the Sacrament out of dislike to the Manner and Form of the Administration used in the Church of England, and has not from a year past been in Communion with any Church, that does not Conform to the Church of England, but upon such Oath he shall be Qualified to Sit as if he had received the Sacrament, as prescribed by the Act. The Act does further provide, That if any Member should refuse to Qualifie himself, as is thereby directed, there should not be a New Election, but he who had the next number of Voices to such unqualified Person upon the former Poll, should be the Member in his Place.

The House having fully and maturely weigh'd the Nature of these two Acts, found themselves obliged, in Duty to Your Majesty, and in Justice to Your Subjects in Carolina (who by the express Words of the Charter of Your Royal Uncle King Charles the Second, granted to the Proprietors, are declared

to be the Liege-People of the Crown of England, and to have Right to all the Liberties, Franchises and Privileges of English-men, as if they were born within this Kingdom, and who by the Words of the same Charter, are to be subject to no Laws, but such as are Consonant to Reason, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of England) to come to the following Resolutions.

*First*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the Act of the Assembly of Carolina, lately Pass'd there, and since Sign'd and Seal'd by John Lord Granville, Palatine, for himself, and for the Lord Carteret, and the Lord Craven, and by Sir John Colleton, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in order to the Ratifying of it, Intituled, an Act for the Establishment of Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England, and for the Erecting of Churches for the Publick Worship of God, and also for the Maintenance of Ministers, and the Building convenient Houses for them, so far forth as the same relates to the Establishing a Commission for the Displacing the Rectors or Ministers of the churches there, is not Warranted by the Charter granted to the Proprietors of that colony, as being not Consonant to Reason, Repugnant to the Laws of this Realm, and Destructive to the Constitution of the Church of England.

*Secondly*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the Act of the Assembly in Carolina, Intituled an Act for the more Effectual Preservation of the Government of this Province, by Requiring all Persons that shall hereafter be chosen Members of the Commons House of Assembly, and Sit in the same, to Take the Oaths, and Subscribe the Declaration, appointed by this Act, and to Conform to the Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England, to Receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the said Church, lately Pass'd there, and Sign'd and Seal'd by John Lord Granville, Palatine, for himself and the Lord Craven and also for the Lord Carteret, and by Sir John Colleton, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in Order to the Ratifying of it, is Founded upon falsity in Matter of Fact, is Repugnant to the Laws of England, contrary to the Charter Granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, is an Encouragement to Atheism and Irreligion, is Destructive to Trade, and Tends to the Depopulating and Ruining the said Province.

May it Please your Majesty, We Your Majesties most Dutiful Subjects, having thus humbly Presented our Opinion of these Acts, we beseech Your Majesty to use the most Effectual Methods, to Deliver the said Province from the Arbitrary Oppressions under which it now lies, and to Order the Authors thereof to be Prosecuted according to Law.

At the same time we Represent to Your Majesty, how much the Powers given by the Crown have been Abused by some of Your Subjects, Justice Requires us to Acquaint Your Majesty, That it Appear'd to the House, that some of the Proprietors absolutely Refused to joyn in the Ratification of these Acts.

We humbly beg Permission to Inform Your Majesty That other great Injustices and Oppressions are Complained of in the Petition, but the nature of the Fact requiring a long examination, it was not possible for the House to find time for it so near the Conclusion of the Session; And therefore we Presume with all Duty, to lay the Petition it self before Your Majesty at the same time we present this our Address. We cannot Doubt but Your Majesty, who from the Beginning of Your Reign, has shewn so great Concern and Tenderness for all Your Subjects, will extend Your Compassion to these Distressed People, who have the Misfortune to be at so great a Distance from Your Royal Person, and not so immediately under Your Gentle Administration.

Your Majesty is fully Sensible of what great Consequence the Plantations are to the Crown of England, and to the Trade of Your Subjects, and therefore we rest Assured, That, as Your Majesty will have them all under Your Royal Care, so in particular, You will be Graciously Pleased to Find out and Prosecute the most Effectual Means for the Relief of this Province of Carolina.

#### HER MAJESTIES MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

I Thank the House for Laying these Matters so plainly before Me; I am very Sensible of what Great Consequence the Plantations are to England, and will do all that is in My Power to Relieve My Subjects in Carolina, and to Protect them in their just Rights.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled:*

The Humble Petition of Joseph Boone, Merchant, on behalf of himself and many other Inhabitants of the Province of Carolina, and also of several Merchants of London, Trading to Carolina, and the Neighbouring Colonies of Her Majesty in America, sheweth to your Lordships,

That the late King Charles the Second, by his Charter under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date the Twenty fourth of March 1663, Did Grant to Edward Earl of Clarendon, then Lord High Chancellor of England, George Duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, John Lord Berkley, and others, their Heirs and Assigns, all that Tract of Land in North-America, commonly called Carolina, to be held of the Crown of England, as a County-Palatine, with Power to them, their Heirs and Assigns, to make Laws for the good Government of the said Colony, with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Free-men of the said Colony, and the greatest part of them, so as the said Laws may be Consonant to Reason, and as near as conveniently can be, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of England; But all these Privileges, with others in the said Charter, are Granted with an Express Saving of the Faith, Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to the King, His Heirs and Successors, and Saving the Right, Title and Interest of English Subjects then planted within those Limits, if any be.

That for the better Peopling the said Colony, express Provision is made in the said Charter, for a Toleration and Indulgence to all Christians in the Free Exercise of their Religion.

That in the Year 1669, the Lords Proprietors of the said Colony, Settled the Method of the Government of the said Colony, in several Articles, which were called, and so Agreed to be, The Fundamental Constitution of the said Colony, whereby the said Colony was Divided into Four Estates (viz) The Lords Proprietors, or their Deputies, Landgraves, Cassiques, and Freeholders, who are to make up their General Assembly or Parliament, which is the Legislature of the whole Colony; The Lords Proprietors, or their Deputies, being in the nature of Sovereign, the Landgraves and Cassiques being the Nobility, who have an Hereditary Right of Session there, the Freeholders Representing the Commons, who are to be Chosen

by the Freeholders from among themselves by a Majority of Voices.

That in the said Fundamental Constitutions, there is an express Provision, That no Person should be disturbed for any Speculative Opinion in Religion, and that no Person should on the Account of Religion, be Excluded from being a Member of the General Assembly, or from any other Office of the Civil Administration; The greatest part of which said Fundamental Constitutions, and this Provision, among others, were in the year 1689, confirmed by the Proprietors and every Person to be afterwards admitted into any Office or Place of Trust, was to Swear to the Observation of them.

That the said Charter being made soon after the time of the happy Restoration of King Charles the Second, and the Re-establishment of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity, many of the Subjects of this Kingdom, who were so Unhappy as to have some Scruples about Conforming to the Rites of the said Church, did Transplant themselves and Families into the said Colony, by means whereof the greatest part of the Inhabitants there were Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England, and through the Equality and Freedom of the said Fundamental Constitutions of the said Colony, all the Inhabitants there lived in great Peace, and even the Ministry of the Church of England had support from Protestant Dissenters; And the Number of the Inhabitants, and the Trade of the said Colony daily Encreased, to the great Improvement of Her Majesties Customs, and the manifest Advantage of the Merchants and Manufacture of this Kingdom.

That in the Year 1703, when a New General Assembly was to be Chosen, which by the Constitution is to be chosen once in Two Years, the Election was managed with very great Partiality and Injustice, and all sorts of People, even Servants, Negroes, Aliens, Jews and Common Sailors were admitted to Vote in Elections.

That the Ecclesiastical Government of the said Colony is under the Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London; But the Governor, and his Adherents, have at last, which the said Adherents had often threatened, Totally Abolished it: For the said Assembly hath lately Passed an Act whereby Twenty Lay Persons therein Named are made a Corporation, for the Exercise of several Exorbitant Powers, to the great Injury

and Oppression of the People in general, and for the Exercise of all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, with Absolute Power to Deprive any Minister of the Church of England of his Benefice, not only for his Immorality, but even for his Imprudence or Incurable Prejudices and Animosities between such Minister and His Parish; And the only Church of England Minister that is Establishe<sup>d</sup> in the said Colony, the Reverend Mr. Edward Marston, hath already been Cited before their Board; which the Inhabitants of that Province take to be a High Ecclesiastical Commission Court, Destructive to the very Being and Essence of the Church of England, and to be had in the utmost Detestation and Abhorence by every Man that is not an Enemy to our Constitutions in Church and State.

That in the said General Assembly another Act was Passed, to Incapacitate every Person from being a Member of any General Assembly that should be Chosen for the time to come, unless he had taken the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England, whereby all Protestant Dissenters are made Uncapable of being of the said Assembly. And yet by the said Act, all Persons who will take an Oath, That they have not Received the Sacrament in any Dissenting Congregation for One Year past, tho' they have not Received it in the Church of England, are made capable of being of the said Assembly. And we take the Liberty Humbly to Inform Your Lordships, That in the Preamble to the said Act it is Asserted, That by the Laws and Usage of England, all Members of Parliament are Obliged to Conform to the Church of England, by Receiving the Sacrament of the Lords Supper according to the Rites of the said Church; which Assertion is Notoriously and Manifestly False.

That this Act was Passed in an Illegal Manner, by the Governors Calling the Assembly to Meet the 26th of April, when it then stood Prorogued to the 10th of May following, and yet this Act hath been Ratified by the Lords Proprietors here in England, who Refused to Hear what could be Offered against it, and contrary to the Petition of above One hundred and seventy of the Chief Inhabitants of the said Colony, and of several Eminent Merchants Trading thither, and though the Commons of the same Assembly quickly after Passed another Bill to Repeal it, which the Governor rejected.

That the said Grievances daily Encreasing, your Petitioner Joseph Boone is now sent by many Principal Inhabitants and

Traders of the said Colony, to Represent the Languishing and Dangerous Condition of the said Colony, to the Lords Proprietors thereof; But his humble Applications to them have hitherto had no Effect.

That the Ruin of the said Colony would be to the great Disadvantage of the Trade of this Kingdom, to the Apparent Prejudice of Her Majesties Customs, and the great Benefit of the French, who watch all Opportunities to Improve their own Settlements in those Parts of America.

Wherefore Your Petitioners most humbly pray Your Lordships to take the Deplorable State of the said Colony into Your Consideration, and to Provide such Relief for it, as to Your Lordships in Your great Wisdom shall seem proper.

And Your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

JA. BALL,	MICAJAH PERRY,
JOSEPH PAICE,	DANIEL WHARLEY,
STE. MASON,	THOMAS COUTTS,
RT. HACKSHAW,	JOSEPH MARSHALL,
CHRISTO. FOWLER,	THO. GOULD,
THOMAS BYFELD,	JOHN HODGKINS,
RENEU,	CHRISTO. BOONE,
NATHANIEL TARRIANO,	DAVID WATERHous.
JOSEPH BOONE,	

**6. THE IRREGULAR AND DISORDERLY STATE OF THE PLANTATION-TRADE,**

Discuss'd, and Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled.

That the Present Parliament Assembled together with Resolutions to Promote Trade, was the Apprehensions of most, and the frequent Considerations about it, by the Lords and Commons, since this Session began, confirms the Truth of it; and whilst they are taking care of some particular Branches of the Trade of the Kingdom, I humbly take leave to Recommend another Branch of its Trade not yet considered of, and which, when well weighed, and enquired into, may possibly be found to deserve the Regards of a Parliament as much as the East-India, or any one other Branch whatsoever; and that is, The Trade to the Plantations.

To have this Trade setled on a Regular and Sound Foundation, I humbly conceive concerns England very much, in regard Colonies Abroad are Planted, Maintained and Protected at a very great Expense of Treasure; and a Specimen of that may, I presume, be seen by the Accounts of the present Charge of the War, now lying before the Honourable the House of Commons, and which doubtless must swell very high: But that which Affects the Kingdom as its greatest Treasure, and of which there is no Accompt kept of its Disbursements, is the Expence of our People, a Treasure which can no way be compensated, nor satisfied for, but by such a way as may conduce to supply the Kingdom with People for our People; for else, were our Plantations so many Mines of Gold and Silver, yet should we be weakened and impoverished by the having them.

Spain is a lively Instance and Proof of this, who from the greatest Monarchy in Europe, is declined to what it now is, and who have commenced their Declension gradually from the time they Dispeopled Spain to Plant in the West-Indies; all the Treasure of the Indies which they have in their Power, and fetch yearly to Spain, not being able to Recompence the

Loss of their People; and this instance may serve to confirm the Truth of a Position that is already agreed on by all, as far as I know at least, as unobjectionable.

That all Kingdoms or Governments are Strong or Weak, Rich or Poor, according to the Plenty or Paucity of the People of that Government.

And that England may not split upon the same Rock Spain hath done, should be not only every English Man's good Wish, but ought to be as much their Indeavours; and I can heartily say, it is the only Motive that draws me to cast in my poor Mite as an Essay towards it, and as a Necessary Consequence of the before-going Position.

All such Means as tend to draw our Hands from us, and which at the same time creates not Means by which we may be supplied with as many, or more Hands, in the room of them, are pernicious, and as they shall obtain, may in the Issue be Destructive.

Manufacture in the Plantations, is that very Means by which the Kingdom is drained of its People, and is so far from giving us the Means by which it may be replenished with People in the room of them, that it deprives us of that only Means that's left us for it.

Manufacture promoted in the Kingdom, is the only means by which the Kingdom may be replenished with People in the room of those sent to the Plantations; for as the Prey to the Eagles, Manufacture is to the People; where that is, there they will be gathered together.

On these Two Heads I beg leave Humbly to suggest some few Considerations, to shew the Prejudices and the Disorder, Manufacture of Sugar in a part of Barbadoes, doth occasion at present, to the Essential Interests of the Kingdom, and the further Mischiefs it will bring, as it shall obtain and increase.

And then to shew the Benefits and Advantages that would accrue to the Kingdom, by Discouraging or Suppressing it, and by injoining all Commodities that are the Growth of the Plantations to be Imported in their first Product.

Manufactury in the Plantations, (even as Manufacture) doth need, and draws more People than is necessary for Product, and is a Motive to our People to leave the Kingdom, and indeed puts a Necessity upon them so to do, for it thereby deprives us of Manufacture at Home, by which they are Employed.

Manufactures of Sugar in Barbadoes, altho' but to the degree it has already attained, is such an Error in the Foundation of the Interests of the Kingdom, as respecting the Plantation Trade, that no Structure of Good, or Benefit to the Kingdom, can be Built upon it, and is the Cause that the Navigation is very much lessened Homeward; and by despoiling us of Manufacturing in the Kingdom, prevents a Navigation and Trade Outward, of Sugar Manufactured wholly and entirely, and which once we had to a very great degree, and is the chief Cause that the Manufactory and Navigation (which are the only Fruits proposed, as the Returns and Repayment of all Charges upon the Plantations) is conveyed to the Dutch and Hamburgers without any Charge to them; without Charge did I say? Nay, they are well paid for it; as for instance, There was Exported from the Port of London only, from Midsummer 1687, to Midsummer 1688, as the Custom-house Books will shew, Six Thousand Four Hundred Seventy Four Tuns of Sugar, which was Navigated in their own Ships, as they usually do; and they drew back out of the King's Revenue 19448*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and I question whether the whole Duty on Sugar for this last year amounts to so much; and stood them in so much Cheaper than the English Manufacturer could Buy them in our own Markets. And by the Advantages of Navigation, Manufacture and Trade to most parts of Europe, of this After-Manufactured, may be guessed the Loss the Kingdom hath through the want of it.

Manufacture of Sugar in Barbadoes, is not more Injurious to the Manufacture and Navigation at Home, then it's Mischievous to that part of Barbadoes, and all the rest of the Islands, who do not Manufacture their Sugar; for as they are Obliged, as indeed they ought, to bring their Sugars into the Kingdom, they find their Disappointment of a Market here, by reason of the Discouragement their Buyers lye under from the Barbadoes Manufacture, for they must have more or less Money for their Sugars, according as the number of their Buyers are, many or few. And to give one Instance of this also, the Refiners in the year 1690, through a Surprize of a quantity of Barbadoes Manufactured Clayed (not Refined) Sugar and Molasses, brought in one Fleet from Barbadoes, Lost not less than Twenty Thousand Pounds in about Thirty Sugar-houses in and about London; and I am apt to think it could not be less than Fifty Thousand Pounds to

the Importers of Unmanufactured Sugar; for the Refiners ceased working for near Twelve Months after, and the Importer all that while depended most wholly on the Courtesie of Foreigners for a Price for their Sugars.

If Manufactory of Sugar in Barbadoes be permitted, then will it be notonly a Motive, but a strong Invitation to the rest of That, and all the other Islands, to do the like.

And the Indulgency of Manufacturing of Sugar, will induce and perswade to a Manufactory of Cotton-wooll, which Now is a Manufactory that employs possibly some Hundreds of Families in the Kingdom; and this is begun already in Fact, in some measure. And as an Attendant on that, will follow the Manufactory of Dying also, that is another great Manufactory in the Kingdom; for the Wooll and Materials for Dying, such as Indigo, Logwood, Fustick, Nicarague-Wood, are all the Growth of the Plantations, and places adjacent thereto; and the Dying-Woods being Imported at present in great quantities, as well as Sugar, Employ a great number of Ships yearly.

I shall not strain the Point, if I add, there is danger of Losing the Navigation almost intirely, for there is not the least degree of any Manufacture that is used upon the Plantations, but to a proportionable degree to what it doth obtain, the Navigation is diminished; and if all their Products be Manufactured there, then New-England, who now do in a great measure share with us in the Navigation already, may possibly Ingross the whole in time; they Building Ships, and Trading not only with the Plantations, but directly for Spain; with Fish, &c. at present, it can-not be doubted, that they do, or will deny themselves of carrying any Plantation Goods there, or elsewhere, where it stands with their Interest so to do. It's far from me to grudge the Advantages of any, especially English Men, in what part of the World soever they be; but that Old England, shall be made to depend upon the New, or any of its Colonies or Plantations, or that they should be Inriched, to the Exhausting the Kingdom of its People, which are its Riches and Strength; or Navigation, which are its Walls and Dfence; or that the Lesser should be preferred to the prejudice of the Greater, cannot be the desire of any Honest Man.

*Objection*, But why is the Loss of this Manufactory laid at the Door of the Barbadoes Manufacturers, when as the Refiners had some Exportation Trade, before the late Impost

Duty was laid, and which gave the Foreigner 2s. 4d. Draw-back! And since that it was, that the Exportation Trade was lost, and therefore that must be the true Cause.

*Answer.*—It's true, that this was an accidental Cause, and yet the Barbadoes Manufactory, the Main and Original Cause, for that (as Worms or Vermin that destroys the Roots of a Tree, makes it liable to be blown down by every blast of Wind) weakens this Interest of Manufacture at home, so as every Forreigner may wrest it from us; but had there been no other Cause than this Draw-back, then might the Exportation Trade have been Retrieved, since this Cause is removed; but it is evident it is not so, nor never like, whilst the Original Cause remains; and which is the Cause that there are not Fifty Sugar-Houses in England, although we have Six Islands that are Sugar-Plantations; and Holland hath but One Hundred Sugar-Houses, and Three of them, as big as Twenty of the biggest we have, and Employ Seventy Thousand Pounds Stock each, and yet hath but one Plantation of its own, and Hamborough hath but Fourscore Sugar-Houses, and not one Plantation of its own, and both depend upon England and Portugal for their Supplies; And yet Sugar which is the Growth of our own Plantations, is as much in our Power as Wooll is, which is the Growth of the Kingdom; and I doubt not but in time, it will be thought to deserve as much our Care to preserve for Manufacture; and the rather, because Navigation will be more promoted by this, than that of Wooll.

I humbly hope, that enough hath been said to shew that the Plantation-Trade in the State it now is in, is Irregular and Disorderly, and that the Charge of it is Englands, and the Fruits thereof is Reap'd betwixt the Hollander and Hamburgher on the one Hand, and the Barbadoes Manufacturer on the other; and the Kingdom, and all the rest of the Plantations, are the Sufferers. The next thing to be considered of, is, How the Plantation-Trade may be settled on such a Regular Foundation, as that it may be reciprocally Advantageous to the Kingdom, and all the Plantations in general; and I humbly conceive the Methods to be used for it are very easie, provided the Gentlemen concerned in the interest I have been speaking against, would be content to come into the general Interests of the Kingdom, and set up Sugar-Houses in the Kingdom, instead of those in Barbadoes; let them enjoy the Houses set up there, as Planters; and those set up here, as Refiners or

Manufacturers; and why not? They will then stand upon an Equal Foot with the rest of the Plantations there, and with the Manufacturers here, and so make up one Family as it were, one United Interest; they will then be provided for equally with all the King's Subjects; and for these Gentlemen to expect to be privileged above all, I presume will be thought to be too much; and to be privileged to go on with an Interest that stands in Opposition to, and poisons all the Interests of the Kingdom in its Manufacture, Navigation and Plantations, is unreasonable to desire, even to a Crime.

I wonder not, that there are so few Sugar-Houses in the Kingdom, but rather that there should be any, under the Difficulties they have always struggled with; and were they not a Frugal Industrious People, they could not continue a Being in the Kingdom, although Refining of Sugar hath been here before ever we had Plantations, and had then, their Supplies for Manufactory from Portugal and the East Indies; but I wonder, that some Gentlemen should so despise and condemn them for their fewness, always arguing that they are not worthy of being considered, because few, and a small Interest, although made so purely by themselves: I am well assured they are not few, as being a Monopoly or Corporation; for they are none, and their Trade is open and free to all, and were there due Encouragements for it, there is no doubt, but there would be enough of it, and why England may not have as many Sugar-Houses added to what now is, as there are Sugar-Houses in Holland, Hamborough, Flanders, &c. that depend upon the Water of our own Fountain, the Sugar of our Plantations for their Supply, I know not, and those in Barbadoes added to them; the Key of this Fountain is in the Hands of our Conservators; and who will, I doubt not, as soon as they see these Streams have run waste, or upon Strangers so long, turn them towards the Kingdom at last.

The Methods, that with all Submission, I would propose for making the Interests of the Kingdom and Plantations, to be Mutual and United, are,

That the Manufacturers in Barbadoes, may be obliged to Import their Sugars unmanufactured, in Barbadoes, as all the other Islands now do, viz, Jamaica, Nevis, Antegoa, St. Christophers, Monserrat, and a great part of Barbadoes.

By Importing their Sugars thus, they give us an entire Navigation homeward, which now is greatly lessened; they

will take away the cause why this Manufacture is so little in the Kingdom, and wrested from us by Strangers, and give us an opportunity by increasing this Manufacture, to replenish the Kingdom with People in the Room of those they want from us; and as by some necessary Laws to encourage it above Foreigners, this Manufacture may be wholly in the Kingdom; and thereby multiply Buyers at home, which is the Interest of the Plantations, erect a new Navigation with Sugar Manufactured to all Parts of Europe, not only to the East Country, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Flanders, where, in some measure, we once had; but even to Holland and Hamborough itself, who now have both the Navigation and Manufacture of it from hence; and thus England may be made the Mart of Sugar for all Europe and it's pity that a small Fly, of a Manufactory in Barbadoes, should spoil this great Pot of sweet Oyntment: And that I may shew how Practicable this is, it may not be amiss to represent how useful this would be, by the tastes of Exportation we have had to the places above mentioned, as I am very well informed.

The East Countrey Trade was pretty considerable, and to whatever Value there was of Manufactured or Refined Sugar Exported there, saved so much Silver in the Kingdom, for the Ballance of that Trade is against us, for we must have our Stores for Ships, and they will have our Silver, since they like not our Commodities; Sugar was a Commodity they did like, but the Dutch could supply it Cheaper, by reason of the Draw-back, as already mentioned.

As the Trade to the East Countrey saved our Silver, so that to Spain brought us Silver in the lieu of Sugar; and that to Turkey, and Italy, Silk, Grogoram Yarn, Oyls, &c., Commodities that create and help on Manufacture in the Kingdom, which Employs many thousands of Hands.

By the tastes we have had of the Exportation-Trade, may be seen what may be done much more; I do not know, but that next to the East-India Trade and Fishery, this Manufacture and Benefits arising from it, makes the third great Article of Trade to Holland above all other; and that they which are such known Judges of Trade, should so esteem this, as with all their Might and Cunning, to grasp at it, should quicken us, as much in our Endeavours to preserve it for ourselves, and this may be Noted, That they do not suffer any Sugar to be Manufactured on their Plantations, but that it

shall be brought home unmanufactured; and all that, is not above Ten or Twelve Sail of Ships a year.

*Objection,* But will not the giving over of Manufactory of Sugar at Barbadoes, give encouragement to the Dutch and French, &c. to Manufacture theirs on their Plantations, and so be able to under-sell us at Forreign Markets?

*Answer,* If the French, Dutch, or any other will be so Im-politick, as to Weaken and Impoverish their Kingdom, and Destroy their Navigation, (as by setting up Manufactory in the Plantations they certainly must) I do not know why we should fear that, for England will be the better able to deal with them upon any Difference; but I presume there is no grounds for such Fears; and the only Instance we have of such a Method of Trade, is Portugal, whom, although they were the first that settled Sugar Plantations in Europe, have not yet grown Rich by them, neither in People, nor Navigation; nor never can, in such an Irregular Method as manufacturing on the Plantations; Nay, they are in a manner, beat out of the Sugar Trade, and their Examples must be avoided, unless we would be content with the same Success; but were it not thus, yet is there neither Dutch, French nor Hamburghers that have the advantages we have of so many Plantations; shall we not be able to out-sell the Dutch that hath but one Plantation, and the Hamburgher that hath none, when we have Six Islands that are Sugar Plantations? Besides, the Objection is weak, and at best, is but an Argument of the Slothful? There is a Lyon in the way, says he:; Such counsellours, if they had an Interest in Namur last year, as now they have in Barbadoes, with as good grounds might have advised not the taking of Namur, for fear the French should take it from us again; for to forbear Improving our Trade, for fear others should take it from us, is giving of it, for fear we should lose it, and that when there is no danger neither.

I hope none will insinuate, as if I design'd\* to persuade, from laying out our Treasure and People to all the occasions of the Plantations; those especially, who have not, neither from the Motives of Profits by manufacturing, nor by reason of their loss in having their Buyers at home baulk'd, been drawn from their Duty in Importing their Sugars unmanufactured; and there are five of the six Islands, and part of the sixth; they

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\* Desing'd in original.

have done their part, and will always deserve the Care and Helps of the Kingdom whilst they persist; and it is the Barbadoes manufactory alone, that spoils the Harmony in the Interests of Kingdom and Plantations.

It's so usual in treating of a general Interest, to aim at a particular one; That I may possibly have raised some Expectation of wondering what mine is, and to satisfie such, I have only this to say, as I have Treated of the General Diffusive Good and Advantages of the Kingdom; if that takes place, there is no good Englishman but shares in it, either in his Estate, or in his Content and Satisfaction; if mine does not lie in the Kingdom's interest, I am content to go without it; I have delivered nothing but what I believe to be true, and from the Impression it had upon my own Apprehension, it's possible I may have delivered matters in too conclusive a Stile; but with all Humility and Submission, I desire to present them to the Consideration of the August Assembly of Parliament, as Humble Suggestions only; from which possibly may be gathered by Their Great Wisdom, something as a Grain of Wheat from amongst a great deal of Chaff, that may through Improvement in Their Hands, be of use to the Kingdom and Plantations.

I think I can heartily say, That no By-Ends could have prevailed with me to give or take this trouble, but a sincere Zeal for my Countrey, which hath a great many Doors by which goes out its Disbursements, and whilst I did know of any shut against its Reimbursements, of this high moment, I could not be silent; I am told, it's a cause that wants Friends, to Recommend it; and I did then conclude it wanted Friends, because it wanted being made known: I have according to my poor Endeavours, Represented it as Intelligible as I could; and doubt not, but some Worthy Patriots will take it up and promote it, even for its own sake, or rather for the Kingdoms sake.

FINIS.

[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 158-159 b.]

7. A MEMORIAL OF SEVERAL AGGRIEVANCES AND OPPRESSIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN THE COLONY OF NEW-YORK IN AMERICA.

Sheweth :

When the Enemies of the Nation had, by their wicked Councils and trayterous Intreagues, brought our Nation to the very Brink of being swallowed up by Popish Superstition and Arbitrary Government, it pleased the Almighty God by his wonderful Omnipotence to bring in Peace and settle his Most Sacred Majesty, King George, upon the British Throne ; and it is to be hoped, that his Subjects in distant Countries, and in particular those of the Colony of New-York, may in some Measure feel the Influence of his Happy Government, and be in due time relieved from all Oppressions.

The West End of the Island Nassau (the then Manhados) Hutsons-River and Staten-Island were first setled by the Dutch from Holland, in great Danger and Hardship many of them being slain by the Salvages ; the East End of the same Island by English under the Crown of England (they then being a Part of Connecticut-Colony) who also setled in great Hazard and Hardship. In some time after the Natives were suppressed, in the year 1664, General Nicols with a Fleet of Ships and some Land Forces reduced the then Manhados to the King's Obedience, it being delivered to him upon Articles. And being thus subjected to the Crown, King Charles the Second making a Grant of the same to his Brother James Duke of York, as by the same may at large appear, the said General Nicols and Commissioners demanded the East End of the Island ; and though the Inhabitants thereof were very much against being moved from Connecticut to New York, yet it was their Misery and unhappy Fate to have it to be so. The Governor, Commissioners and Council took upon them the Legislative Power, and the People were governed by their Ordinances, until Governor Dungan came to be over them, then an Assembly were called, which Privilege was then

declared to be the Peoples Right ; and some time after an Act of Assembly passed, That the Persons to be Elected to sit as Representatives in the General Assembly from time to time, for the several Cities, Towns, Counties, Shires, Divisions or Mannors of this Province, and all Places within the same, shall be according to the Proportion and Number hereafter expressed ; that is to say, For the City and County of New-York four, for the County of Suffolk two, for Queens-County two, for Kings-County two, for the County of Richmond two, for the County of Westchester two, for the County of Ulster two, for the County of Albany two, for the Mannor of Ransler-wick one, and for Dukes County two, and as many more as their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors shall think fit to establish ; That all Persons chosen as aforesaid, or the major Part of them, shall be deemed and accounted the Representatives of this Province in General Assembly, and such Acts made by them, consented to by the Governor and Counsel, shall be the Laws of the Province, until they are disallowed by their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, or expire by their own Limitation. And though by this Act, their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors may establish as many more, as they shall think fit : It is not to be thought that our Most Gracious Sovereign King George, will establish so many in such Places, that they may live upon other Parts of the Government, and great Injustice be done thereby, neither give Power to his Governor so to do ; But that His Most Sacred Majesty would have Justice done : Notwithstanding of late there hath been Precepts issued out for choice of Representatives in what Part and Places of the Government as he pleaseth. So that notwithstanding the Law, they are raised to the Number of Twenty-Five ; and now the Minor Part of the People in the Government have the Major Part of the Assembly, and for their Interest Oppress a great Part of the People, and they lie under great Disadvantages ; as may appear by the following Proportion of a 4000 *l.* Tax, and several other Particulars upon the several Counties in the Colony, here is an Account of the Men, Inhabitants in each County, and their Representatives in the Assembly ; also the Quota of Tax in the same.

	Number of Men.	Assembly Men.	Quota of Tax.
In the City and County of New-York.....	1200	4	885 00 0
County of Albany, with Ranslerwick.....	540	4	175 10 0
Kings County .....	420	2	730 00 0
Queens County .....	1000	2	644 10 0
County of Suffolk.....	800	2	680 10 0
County of Ulster .....	620	2	311 10 0
County of Westchester .....	630	3	240 00 0
County of Richmond.....	350	2	226 13 4
Orange County .....	65	2	60 00 0
Dutchess County .....	60	2	46 06 8
	5685	25	4000 00 0

By this Plan it is evident, that the several Counties are very unequally Represented, as well with Regard to the Number of Inhabitants in each, as to the Taxes they pay; And to this Disproportion of Assembly-Men is to be ascribed the unequal Taxing of the several Counties, without respect to their Number of People, their Riches and Commerce. To evince this it will appear, that Kings-County, Queens-County, and County of Suffolk, which contain 2220 Men, have only Six Representatives in Assembly, and are taxed at 2055 *l.* whereas all the other Counties, having in them 3465 Men, and so many Representatives that they are taxed only at 1945 *l.* So that at this time there is up Hudsons-River Ten Assembly-Men, in Albany, Ranslerwick, Ulster, Orange and Dutchess Counties, and all those Ten represent, do not pay in one Tax so much as one County on the Island of Nassau, where they have but two in each County. And for what Disbursements and Services done on the same Island, for publick Service there is very little if any thing paid them: When for publick Disbursements and Services done up Hudsons-River (do but give it the Name for their Majesties Service) altho' it be to draw Trade to them, or to go to purchase Land for themselves, it is brought to the Assembly to put the Charge upon the Country; and for the most part they get twice so much as others in part of the Government would demand for the same Service, if it were for the Publick. It is a Privilege to have an Assembly, if it were as near as may be according to the Number of the People in each County, that Justice and Right might be done: But to have the Name and nothing of the Nature, is but a Snare to the greatest Part

of the People in the Colony, and would be easier for them that there was not any Assembly, than to have such an One as endeavour to live upon their Neighbours, and not by them, and shall be called True and Loyal Subjects, complying to all Proposals for some Mens Advantage; when others, endeavoring to have Justice and Right done, and speak any thing for Property and Liberty of the Subjects, shall be looked upon as Criminals, if not prosecuted for the same, as Capt. Mulford was. It is supposed there are some things else besides Loyalty, as An Officer with a Sallary, A Grant of some Lands, and A Sallery of Three Hundred Pounds per Ann. to the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs at Albany; though it is not known to the Country, what Service they do to the King or Country, except it be to draw Trade to themselves and Debts upon the Country, and procure a Resolve of the Assembly to allow them 300 *l.* per Annum for five Years, and also to Allow the Indians 400 *l.* by a Resolve of the House for the same time. And so in time of Peace have brought the Colony to be Tributaries to the Heathen, and when the five Years are expired, the Indians will expect it for ever; and if they have it not, they will think they have just Cause to Quarrel with the English. And of what dismal Consequence are such Measures? But it is thought that the Indians did not expect such a Present now, but that it was some body else that wanted it: For 400 *l.* at New York, with the Customary Advance of 50 *l.* per Cent. at Albany, makes 600 *l.* And if the Indians have 400 *l.* there, it will do; also somebody must present it to the Indians, who in Retaliation return several Packs of Beaver and other Skins: The Report is, that sometimes to the Value of the Present, which is unknown to the Publick what becomes of it. But it is thought to be the greatest Reason of Making the Present, and so bring His Majesties Subjects to be Tributaries. If it were of Necessity to do it, and were for the publick good of the Plantations in America, why do not the Neighbouring Colonies assist, which are as deeply concerned for their own Security?

The Indians that fled out of New-England are settled near Albany, and those from North-Carolina, when fled from thence, come there for Shelter, amongst those Indians which their Majesties Subjects in New-York Government are brought to be Tributaries to; and it is thought that the Present that was made to those Indians in the year 1713, put them in a Capacity to assist in destroying their Majesties Subjects in South-Car-

lina. The Report is, That when the Wars were in North-Carolina they had Assistance from South Carolina, the Albany Members informed the Assembly, That there was Five Hundred of the Enemy Indians come amongst the Five Nations. They also informed the House, That they thought it was requisite to make a Present to the Indians: Amongst some slight Arguments, they said, The young Men amongst our Indians armed themselves, and it was to be feared they were upon some ill Design: So in the latter End of the Summer they had a Present of 400 *l.* The Report was, That the Winter following there were Indians from South-Carolina amongst the Five Nations, complaining that the English at South-Carolina had taken their Land from them, and craved their Assistance. In the Spring following the Wars were at South-Carolina, and it was reported, that several Indians from those Five Nations were gone when the Wars were there, and the latter End of that Summer the Indians Sold (at Scunnataude, about twenty miles above Albany) Beaver Hats bound with Silver Lace, Wigs, good Broad Cloth Coats, and Shirts: It is so reported that it is thought to be real Matter of Fact, and it might be well if it were not so. It was commonly reported, That the Albany-People made a Truce with the French of Canada, and had a Trade with them all the Time of the Wars: Notwithstanding by their Remonstrances to the Assembly, of their Danger, and they being a Frontier, the Country was at great charge keeping Garrison there, and all the Officers must be of Albany, and most of the Money for that Service centers among them, which was thought to be the greatest Reason for that Service. And if the Governor for the time being hath Power to Establish so many Representatives, and in what Places of the Government he pleaseth (as it now is) and such as for their own Interest will do and comply with all Proposals to bring it to pass, and the Governor to put in Office whom he will, and as many as he pleaseth, and allow them what Sallery he sees cause, and all the publick money in the Government at his Disposal, to no other Use but at his Will: Then the People in the Colony, have not the Property and Liberty of English Subjects, but are subjected to some Mens Avarice; not only to those who have the Name of Christians, but to the barbarous and cruel Heathen. And is it not a Dishonor to His Majesties Crown and Dignity, that his Subjects should be sold Tributaries to them? Would it not be better for them to part with

one Half of their Personal Estates, for Encouragement for 5000 or 6000 Men to come and suppress those Salvages, that his Majesties Subjects could not live quietly by, and to possess their Lands, and not become Tributaries to them, or at least to do as those of Quebec did in October, 18, 1716, on the Interruption of their Commerce by the Savages, living Four Hundred Leagues up the Country, went with Three Hundred French and Six Hundred Savages their Allies, to bring them to a better Temper: And finding the Enemy well entrenched with Pallisadoes and good Ditches, they planted themselves near enough to the Pallisadoes, and threw two Granadoes, brought them to Surrender and agree to pay the Expence they had been at, and restore to the French their former Skin Trade, as before; and they had but one F[r]enchman and two Savages wounded in that Expedition, thought [*Sic*] there were above 3000 Men Women and Children in that Fort. So that it is a Quare, whether it be not more for some particular Mens Interest, to make so much Stir for Presents to the Indians and bring the Colony to such vast Charge, than it is for a publick Good.

The poor Colony of New-York, containing in it not above 6000 Men at the most, were at the charge of at least 30000 *l.* upon the Expedition for Canada, upwards of 27000 *l.* to pay some small Debts and make good the Embasselment of the public money in the Government, and 4045 *l.* per Annum for five Years by Resolves of the House, part of which is to bring them to be Tributaries to the Heathen, and pay Men to bring it so to be; and now the Colony is miserably distressed, if not vassaled: The Sence whereof caused several to move out of the same, and several more purpose to do so, if they cannot be relieved.

A great Part of the Aggrievances and Injustice done in the Colony may be ascribed to an unequal Proportion of Representatives; and if not redressed, may ruin the Colony. If there were an equal Proportion of them, as near as may be according to the Number of the People in each County, then they might in the strongest Manner unite Hearts of all the Subjects, and put an effectual End to all the Feuds and Animosities that have obstructed Prosperity in the Colony for a course of many Years.

There is a Court of Chancery erected at New-York, where the Governor is sole Judge, and if he demands any thing in the King's Name and it is not comply'd with, they shall be

subpœna'd to the Court of Chancery, where the Governor shall judge whether he shall have his Demands ; the Masters of Chancery shall not judge in the cause, only tax the Costs of the Court. So in all cases that come to that Court, the Governor is only and sole Judge, whether the Cause be right by the Verdict of Twelve Men and Judgment upon the same. So the Governor becomes The End of all Law and Judgment in the Government : Let the Judicial Reader judge, whether it be not a Miserable and Unhappy Fate to be subjected, both Persons and Estates, to the Will and Pleasure of any Governor for the time being, especially considering the People under the Government by Experience find the chief End of their Coming. It may be said, You have an Agent for your Colony. Answer, Though there be an Act for an Agent for the Colony of New-York, yet by the same Act he is Agent for the Governor, and not for the Country, they have nothing to do but to pay him, and send to him such Instructions as the Governor shall approve of ; for it is said in the Act, That the Instructions sent to him, shall be by the Governor and Council, or General Assembly ; and what is sent by the Governor and Council shall be signed by the Governor and major Part of the Council, residing within the Province, and what is sent by the General-Assembly, shall be Signed by the major Part of them and the Speaker ; and if any thing comes to him otherwise, then as aforesaid, he shall not have any Regard to it.

Observe, The Governor hath Power to call some to sit in Council, they must acquiesce with what he proposeth, lest they be suspended ; and for the Assembly, if the Governor hath power to have them chosen where he pleaseth, and get the Soldiers to chuse for such Men in New-York as they shall be directed to chuse to serve upon the Assembly, the most subtle Men to have a Grant of some Lands, an Office with a large Sallary, as several of the Assembly Men have, they must comply to the Governor's Proposals, and make Resolves to allow the Governor 1710*l.* per Annum, for five years, the Chief Justice 300*l.* per Annum, for the same time, the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs at Albany 300*l.* per Annum, for the same time, and some others of the Assembly Sums too tedious here to relate.

So that some for their Interest and others for Fear dare not oppose any thing proposed, but comply with whatsoever is for the Governor's and some cunning Mens Advantages : And

how can the major Part of the Assembly make known the Aggrievances of the People, when they are drawn and deter'd from speaking. And if the major Part and Speaker of the Assembly should be about to send to the Agent, if the Governor should not like it, he could dissolve the Assembly at his Pleasure, and so prevent them of sending. So it must be what he pleaseth; and if Demetrius and the Craftsmen of the same Occupation made such an Uproar about Paul's Preaching the Gospel at Ephesus, because it took away their Gain and Wealth, what Stir do you think these Men will make, if any should endeavour to break the Schemes they have laid, whereby they get their Wealth, and wholly subject the People to their Pleasure? But if the Governor be infallible, and the People under his Government both Persons and Estates at his Pleasure, then it is in vain to dispond or complain; but if the people have Property, and the Government ought to be carried on for His Majesties Benefit, and Good of the Subjects, then such Measures as these ought to be took into Consideration and what is amiss to be rectified.

The People in New York Government have been called Stubborn, Reflectory, little if any thing less than Rebels, when they have been Oppressed under the Government, and Ruinous Measures taken amongst them, whereby they are deprived of the Privileges of Englishmen, and they have been uneasie under the same: And there is not any reason to Vilify, Scandalize and Reproach them, except to render them so vile, that not any should have Regard of them, to relieve them from Oppressions. But he that doth Injustice dishonours the King, and those that endeavour to uphold and vindicate such, are Accessaries though not Principals.

These are some of the Measures that are and have been taken in New-York Government; although the Truth of this may be questioned, yet many One in the Colony of New-York by woful Experience knows this and several other Oppressions to be real Matter of Fact.

And although there was an Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of King William III. For Punishing of Governors of Plantations in this Kingdom, for Crimes by\* them committed in the Plantations, what Benefit can the People in New-York Government have by this Act, when they cannot have an Agent to be informed of the Aggrievances of the People, nor

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\* " bp" in original.

any Publick Money in the Government, to enable any other Person to do it, but what the Governor pleaseth. And for particular Persons, when denied to make Use of the Customs of the Colony and Grants made by former Governors, denied the Benefit of the Laws of the Colony, Prosecuted contrary to Law, passed upon and destroyed without due Course of Law; How shall they relieved from such Oppressions,\* when by their Poverty and Ruinous Measures are so impoverish'd, that they have not Money to prosecute in such Case[s]? These must be Ruin'd: for there is not any Fencing against a Flail.

So, by what is here set forth, may be left to the Consideration of all Judicial Persons, what Encouragement such a small People as are in New-York Colony have, to allow their Governor such a large Sallery. Quare, Is the Government carried on for their Majesties Benefit, and Good of the Subjects, according to the Laws and Customs of the Colony, and according to English Government; or is it Arbitrary, Illegal, Grievous, Oppressive, Unjust and Destructive?

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\* "Oppressions" in original.

FINIS.

8. REASONS HUMBLY OFFERED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF  
MAKING IRON IN HIS MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS OF AMERICA.

The Swedes, of all Nations in Europe in Proportion to their Trade, carry the greatest Quantities of Gold and Silver from England; yet no other Kingdom has endeavored to impose on us as they have done.

Within this Twenty Years, the Government and Company of Stockholm Engrossed all the Tar, which they obliged us to take at extravagant Prices; and had not the Parliament of England prudently provided against their monopoly, by encouraging the making that Commodity in our own Plantations, it's hard to judge what Difficulties they might have put us to by this Time.

The Necessity the present Parliament was under to prohibit Trade with them, has raised Iron near 50 per Cent. and if it should be to be opened again, they are preparing a new Imposition to be laid on it of near 25, per Cent. which we must pay, provided no other Supply can be found out.

The English Plantations in America abound with Wood, Iron-Oar, and other Materials for making Iron; and if suitable Encouragement was given, we might be supplied with great Quantities from thence.

This would engage the People in these Colonies to employ themselves in making Iron, and enable them to make Returns for purchasing Woollen Manufactures, and other Productions of England, to supply their Wants, and prevent their falling on our Manufactures, which their Necessities (if not otherwise provided for) will force them to.

Since we can be so well supplied by our own Subjects, who will be paid for their Iron by the Manufactures of England, we shall prevent the ill Treatment we have received from Sweden, encourage our own Navigation, keep our Money at home, and save the great Expence of fitting out a Royal Navy to protect our Trade.

The Bounty on Pitch and Tar has already so well establish'd those Manufactures in our own Plantations, that England has

Pitch enough for their own consumption from thence; and export great Quantities to Holland, Hamburgh, Portugal, Spain, &c. And 'tis to be hoped those Manufactures will be so well established in a short Time, that they will support themselves.

Such considerable Sums must be laid out to erect Iron-Works, that when once built, will engage the Proprietors to proceed on making Iron; which is a Security to the Government that the Encouragement given will answer the end proposed.

*Note*,—That the granting the Bounty or Plantation Pitch and Tar has supplied us with such Quantities from thence, that the Price of Pitch is brought down to 6s. per Cent [*cwt.?*], or under; whereas formerly we paid for Swedish pitch 16s. per Cent [*cwt.?*]. And the Price of Tar to 14s. per Barrel, for which we formerly gave the Swedes 3*l.* per barrel.

Great Sums of Money have been paid by way of Bounty, yet it is presumed it does not amount to so much (allowing the Bounty to be Part of the first cost) as the extraordinary Price the Swedes would have had from us for the Pitch and Tar used by the Navy; and 'tis to be doubted, whether they would have supplied us with all we wanted for our money.\*

The same Success may be expected from Iron made in the Plantations, provided a Bounty was allowed on the importing it.

(At the back:—) Reasons Humbly offered for the Encouragement of making Iron in his Majesty's Plantations of America.

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\* See Dr. Robinson's Letter, when Envoy Extraordinary in Sweden, to Sir Charles Hedges then Secretary of State from Warsaw, Augnst 4, 1703.

[Bodleian Library, fol. 666, fol. 173.]

9. REASONS AGAINST A GENERAL PROHIBITION OF THE IRON MANUFACTURE IN HIS MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS, INTENDED BY A CLAUSE IN THE BILL NOW DEPENDING, ENTITLED, A BILL FOR ENCOURAGING THE IMPORTATION OF NAVAL STORES FROM AMERICA.

I. If the Clause be taken in a strict Sense, all Iron Work for building Ships, Houses, Mills, and even what is necessary for Instruments to Till the Ground, will be forbid to be made there; whereby it will become impracticable to live in the Plantations, because this Sort of Iron Manufacture must be made on the Spot, that it may be fram'd and fitted to the Size of the Work.

II. To forbid his Majesty's Subjects the making any Sort of Iron Wares, when its for their own Necessary Use, and not for Exportation, seems to bear hard on the common Rights and Liberties of Mankind; especially, when the Ore is what their own Soil yields, and what is found but in small Quantities comparatively in the Mother Kingdom.

III. If such a Prohibition be thought just to prevent the Plantations from interfering with the Iron-Workers in this Kingdom, all other Tradesman may expect, in their Turns, to be forbid Working at their respective Callings. For, by the same Reason, the People may be forbid making Cheese or Cyder, for fear of prejudicing the Manufactures in Cheshire and Herefordshire.

IV. It is humbly conceiv'd, there is no Occasion for this Clause. All Labour is so excessively dear in the Plantations, that no Manufacture of the lesser Iron Wares can vend, or ever does there, but when it happens by Accident that there is a great Scarcity of the same Commodity made in Great Britain.

V. The Encouragement given in the Bill for the Importation of Bar Iron from the Plantations, by taking off the Duty, which is Three Pounds per Tun, is not sufficient to bring it in; of which there needs no other Proof, than that a Tun of Iron is

worth Sixty Pounds in New-England, their money, and but Twenty Pounds here, to say nothing of the chargeable Freight thence; so that if the Clause pass, the Iron Ore in the Plantations will be of Use neither there nor here.

VI. It seems a farther Hardship, that the Subjects Abroad should be permitted to forge their Ore into Bars, but not to run or cast it into Pots and other Implements, because the same Fire, and even the same Heat, will suffice for both.

It is therefore humbly pray'd, That the Clause prohibiting any Kind of Iron Wares to be made in the Plantations, tho' for their own Use, and not for Exportation, be left out of the Bill.

(At back:—) Reasons Against A General Prohibition of the Iron Manufacture in his Majesty's Plantations, intended by a Clause in the Bill now depending, entitled, A Bill for Encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from America.

[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 176.]

10. REASONS FOR ENCOURAGEING THE MAKING OF IRON IN OUR PLANTATIONS, AND THE OBJECTIONS ANSWER'D.

1. Iron made in our Plantations (either in Pigs or Bars) will be a very good Return for Goods Exported, and never miss a market when brought home,

2. We should have a Market of our own, to supply ourselves from, in case any Rupture happens between us and those Countries, from whence we have hitherto been supplied.

3. We make in England scarce one third Part of the Iron that is here manufactur'd: So that our Iron Manufacture depending on Materials from Foreigners, must be cramp'd when they please; which will be prevented by having it in our own Colonies.

4. The Iron that may be made in our Plantations, will be as good (if not better) than the best from Sweden, as by some Samples now made, doth appear; and would in all probability (if need require it) make as good Steel as any of that doth; as in a few Weeks may be more fully prov'd.

5. We can have from thence Iron made as proper for the Guinea Trade as any from Sweden, which Sort (as well as all others) is grown very scarce, and will be hereafter so, as oft as the King of Sweden pleases, if not prevented; that sort hitherto coming wholly from thence.

6. We shall then have one Market more than we have hitherto had, to supply our selves from: By that means it will be the more plentiful, and Goods made thereof Cheaper, which will much increase the Sales of our Iron Manufactures.

7. As the Manufacture in the Iron Yearly Encreases, so ought the Quantities of Iron to encrease proportionably; else the Tradesmen can't Supply their Demands, nor employ be found for the increasing Number of Workmen.

8. Iron from the Plantations would be wholly Purchas'd with our own Manufactures; by which means our Trade thither would increase proportionably to the additional Returns we shall have from thence in Iron.

## THE OBJECTIONS ARE CHIEFLY,

1. A Surmise, That the consequence of encouraging Iron-Works in our Plantations, will be a means of carrying out Iron Manufacture thither: How Groundless this Supposition is, both Sweden and Spain are notorious Examples to the contrary. However, we desire proper Restrictions may be made by the Parliament to prevent the growing of the Manufacture to our prejudice here. As for Instance, The Carriage of a Tun of Iron into the heart of the Kingdom where the chief Manufacture lies, and the Carriage of the Goods back into our Plantations of that Tun of Iron here Manufactur'd, will not exceed Five Pound Ten Shillings: Now if a Duty of Seven or Eight Pound per Tun was laid on all the Iron that is sold there, for the Planters Uses (having a Mark Stamp'd on it, and a Penalty on any Person that works there any Iron without such Mark) would effectually prevent the Increase of the Iron Manufacture there, and yet be no Burthen to the Planters, who would then have Iron as cheap, nay cheaper, than now; for making their Husbandry Utensils, and other Necessaries, when Iron-Works are there settled, and brought to some Perfection.

2. Another is, That it would be a greater charge to Convoy it thence in time of War; which is very frivilous to suppose, that the same Number of Men of War, will not as well Convoy 40 Merchants Ship, as 35, which is greater odds, probably than the Addition of Iron from thence will make.

3. That if the Legislative should allow a Bounty for Iron Imported from our Plantations, it would encourage them to make it bad for the sake of the Premium: But the Price of Iron, and the Premium that may be presum'd will be allow'd, being so much disproportional to that of Pitch, Tar, &c. That whoever does so, must abate much more than that in the Price when he sells, which is so far from the Maker's Interest to do, that it will be greatly to his Loss.

4. As to the Ballance of the Iron Trade, mention'd in the Objections, it is very evident, That it will be so much more in our Favour here, by all the Profits of the Goods, that do purchase the Iron that comes from our own Plantations.

(Addressed in MS. at the back:—) For Charles Cooke Esqr. member of Parliament, Westminster.

[Bodleian Library, fol. 666, fol. 178.]

11. REASONS HUMBLY OFFERED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MAKING IRON AND COPPER IN HIS MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS OF AMERICA.

The Necessity the Present Parliament was under, to prohibit Trade with Swedeland, has raised Iron near 50 per Cent. And if i[t] should be opened again, they are preparing a new Imposition to be laid on it of near 25 per Cent. which we must pay, provided no other Supply can be found out.

The English Plantations in America abound with Wood, Iron, and Copper Oar, and other materials, for making Iron and Copper: And if suitable Encouragement was given, we might be supply'd with great Quantities from thence.

This would engage the People in those Colonies to employ themselves in making Iron and Copper, and enable them to make Returns for purchasing Woollen Manufactures, and other Productions of England to supply their Wants, and prevent their falling on our Manufactures, which their Necessities (if not otherwise provided for) will force them to.

Since we can be so well supply'd by our own Subjects, who will be paid for their Iron and Copper by the Manufactures of England, we shall prevent the ill Treatment we have received from Sweden, encourage our own Navigation, keep our Money at Home, and save the great Expence of fitting out a Royal Navy to Protect our Trade.

We should then have a Market of our own, to supply our selves from, in Case any Rupture happens between us and those Countries from whence we have hitherto been supply'd.

We make in England scarce one Third Part of the Iron that is here manufactur'd. So that our Iron Manufacture depending on Materials from Foreigners, must be cramped when they please; which will be prevented by having it made in our own colonies.

The Iron and Copper that may be made in our Plantations, will be as good as the best from Sweden, as by some Samples now made doth appear. And the Iron would in all Prob-

bility (if need require it) make as good Steel as any of that doth: As in a few weeks may be more fully proved. And is the fittest for Gun-Barrels and bears the best Proof.

We can have from thence Iron and Copper Bars made, as proper for the Guinea Trade, as any from Sweden; both which are grown very scarce, and will be hereafter so, as oft as the King of Sweden pleases, if not prevented.

We shall then have one Market more than we have hitherto had to supply our selves from: By that means it will be more Plentiful, and Goods made thereof Cheaper, which will much Increase the Sales of our Iron and Brass Manufactures.

As the Manufacture in the Iron and Brass Yearly increases, so ought the Quantities of Iron and Brass to increase proportionably, else the Tradesmen can't supply their Demands; nor Employ be found for the increasing Number of Workmen.

Such considerable Sums must be laid out to erect Iron and Copper Works, that when once built, will engage the Proprietors to proceed on making Iron and Copper; which is a Security to the Government, that the Encouragement given will answer the end proposed.

(At the Back:—) Reasons Humbly offer'd for the Encouragement of making Iron and Copper in His Majesty's Plantations of America.

[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 179.]

12. REASONS FOR MAKING BAR, AS WELL AS PIG OR SOW-IRON  
IN HIS MAJESTY'S PLANTATIONS.

1. Except Bar as well as Sow-Iron be admitted, the Quantity in the Plantations will fall much short of what may be expected, it being hoped we may make more Sow-Iron than our Market at Home can take off.

2. The Iron Works in England not being able to supply near one Third Part of the Bar-Iron demanded, must occasion the same Importation as hath hitherto been from Sweden, and consequently carry out our Bullion to purchase it, unless more Works be erected, which would still create a further want of Wood.

3. This will prevent the Exportation of our Manufactures of Woollen, &c., which would be sent to purchase it in our own Plantations; besides the Discouragement to our Navigation, and the employing of our Poor in the Plantations and at Home.

4. To have a Supply of Iron, in his Majesty's Plantations, in case of a Rupture with Sweden or Spain, would prevent the distressing our Manufactures; as hath so lately happened to the Discouragement of Trade, and raising the Price of Manufactured Iron Wares amongst us.

5. To extend this Law only to Sow or Pig Iron, would in a great measure frustrate the good Design of the present Bill now before this Honourable House.

6. The Manufacturing Iron into small Wares in the Plantations can never be effected, till their Labour comes to one Fourth Part of the Price that it now is: Iron being made into Bars there for Forty Years past, and Nine or Ten Iron-Works of many Years standing, and no Hindrance to our sending Iron-Wares from hence; which is a clear Demonstration that we are in no Danger.

7. Making Bar, as well as Sow-Iron, in the Plantations, will greatly increase the Quantity, and consequently the Riches of the Nation.

8. The want of Iron for this Two Years past, has created great Uneasiness in our Workmen, and put them under great

Difficulties to subsist, and given Opportunity to our Neighbouring Countries to tempt them away.

Upon Examining the Imports for the Years 1714 and 1715, when a Free Trade was settled, we find imported in those Two Years above Forty Thousand Ton of Foreign Iron; which with the Swedish New Duties, and Tonnage on our Shipping, could not stand in so little as 12*l.* *per ton.*

That our usual Exports of wrought Iron is from 1900 to 2000 Ton yearly.

That about Six Hundred Ton thereof is exported to our Neighbouring Kingdoms of Europe.

That from 13 to 1400 Ton is annually exported to our Plantations; much about one Half thereof is sent to the Sugar-Islands, the rest to New England, Virginia, &c.

Those that are afraid of injuring our Manufacturies, by making Bar-Iron in America, will not pretend any Danger of our Trade to the Sugar-Islands, for they can make no Iron; therefore allowing that full 700 Ton is now exported to the Continent, and that this Nation should lose all the Manufacturing thereof, and allowing full 12*s.* *per Hundred* for the Workmanship, it comes but to 8400*l.* For the first cost of the Iron must be deducted.

But 20000 Ton of Iron at 12*l.* *per Ton* comes to 240000*l.* and 'tis well known, Sweden takes nothing from us for their Iron, but our Bullion. And therefore on a Supposition, that 8400*l.* worth of Labour in the Iron Manufactories may be injured, we must be necessitated to send out our Gold and Silver Annually to supply us with Iron, which might be purchased with our Woollen and other Manufactures, and the Labour of our own People from our own Plantations, and keep us dependant on the Courtesy of Sweden, &c. for Iron and other Naval Stores, as we have been for many Years.

(At back:—) Reasons For Making of Bar as well as Pig or Sow-Iron in His Majesty's Plantations.

[Bodleian Library, Fol. 666, fol. 245.]

13. REASONS HUMBLY OFFER'D AGAINST ENCOURAGING THE  
MAKING OF IRON IN AMERICA.

It will appear by the Custom-House Books, that there hath not been for many Years 100 Ounces of Silver exported to Sweden; and that the Exportation of the Woollen Manufactures to Sweden increased in the three Years from Christmas 1711 to Christmas 1714, more than in the three Years from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1711,

In Bays .....	1653 Pieces.
Perpet and Serges .....	3890
Kersies.....	5018
Stuff .....	82415
Stockings .....	2772 Dozen.

The Swedes are so far from laying a new Duty of Five and Twenty per cent that his Swedish Majesty hath lately published a Placart, That any Ships that bring in Merchandize, shall have Iron, or other Merchandize, for it; and that all the Corn and other Provisions imported, shall pay no Duty to Sweden: And by the Prohibition to Trade there, 'tis obvious to all the World, the Dutch are great Gainers, and We great Sufferers in our Manufactories and Foreign Trades.

Should a Bounty be allow'd for making Iron, 'twould certainly be a Means to make it bad for the Sake thereof, (as they have done in the Pitch and Tar) and would be very destructive to our Manufacture here, which is now in great Perfection; and it would be hard to make Ireland pay a Duty for what Iron they make there, and import hither, who contribute so largely to the Expence of England.

It was never thought the Interest of England to encourage the Colonies to Manufacture any Thing that was Manufactured in England; and the Iron Manufacture is the second in the Kingdom, which maintains at least 200,000 People; and, if lost, those People must be an heavy Burthen to their Parishes, particularly in the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Salop, Lancaster, York, great Part of Wales, and other Places,

and considerably lessen the Value of the Land and Rents in those counties.

Should Encouragement be given to the Colonies, especially to Virginia, 'twould not encourage our Navigation; for there's no Ship that comes from thence, but will bring a considerable Quantity of Iron, and her full Quantity of Tobacco also; and therefore not employ many more Ships in the Virginia Trade. And the Making of Iron in any other Parts of America, will occasion a larger Fleet to convoy the Ships from thence than from Sweden, should we have a War with any Nation whatever.

There is no Iron yet known proper for Steel made here, but the best Swedish; and the Steel Manufacture is very advantageous to England, at least Fifty per Cent. in Manufacturing.

There are Collieries in New-England, and the Smiths there buy Coals as cheap as a Smith in London; and by that and other Advantages, the People of New-England did Manufacture considerably; which being laid before the Honourable the House of Commons, they took off the Drawback from unmanufactured Iron and Steel Exported to America in the year 1711, being the Ninth of Queen Anne.

The Encouraging the Making of Iron in America, will put them upon Manufacturing, and they will supply themselves first, and all the Colonies; so that the Manufacturers here must starve. America cannot supply England with any Iron for many Years; and the Want of Iron is already sufficiently known to all Traders, Handicrafts, Husbandmen, Shipwrights, Merchants, and others.

The Americans have the Advantage of 5*l.* per Tun and upwards, in Making of Iron in their Wood, and Oar, more than the English have; which will over and above pay the great Wages in America, and the Freight to England.

When there was an open Trade with Sweden, the Swedish Iron Imported into England paid annually 40,000*l.* Custom, which will be so much Loss to the Revenue if the Americans Import Iron free, and much more if a Bounty be given them, could they supply us.

(At the Back:—) Reasons Humbly Offered against Encouraging the making of Iron in America.

#### 14. THE PRESENT STATE OF THE TOBACCO-PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA.

Before the present War, France and Spain annually took off near 20000 Hogshead of Virginia and Maryland Tobacco; but of late both those Kingdoms have been otherwise supply'd.

The Troubles in Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c. have prevented the usual Exportations of great Quantities of Tobacco to those Parts.

Virginia and Maryland have severely felt the Loss of such Exportations, having so far reduc'd the Planters, that for several years past, the whole Product of their Tobacco would hardly clothe the Servants that made it, notwithstanding the ready and earnest Endeavours of the Lords Commissioners of Trade, &c. to prevent such Mischiefs, and encourage the Tobacco-Trade.

This hath produc'd two effects.

Ist. Some, in hopes of better Success, have continued Planting, till they have run themselves so far in Debt, that they have been forc'd to sell part of their Land and Servants, to secure the rest.

IID. Others, out of meer Necessity, have fallen into the Manufacturing of Woollen, Cotton, Flax, Leather, &c. Which they have brought to such Perfection, that four whole Counties, and part of several others, not only clothed themselves, but sold great Quantities of the same Manufactures to other neighbouring Counties.

These Plantations of Virginia and Maryland, in Times of Peace, yearly, (and in the War, in Fleets) have taken off not less than the value of 300000 l. Sterl. in the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom; and, in return, send the Product of their Labour, Tobacco; which pays annually to the Crown above 400000 l. Customs, exclusive of what is drawn back, by Debenture, on Exportation.

Wherefore it is humbly hop'd, a general Liberty, and further Encouragement may speedily be given, for the Exporting of

Tobacco, and all other Products of the Plantations, and Manufactures of Great Britain not counterband, for France, &c. to prevent the impending Ruin of the Plantations, and regain the advantagious Trade of sending the Woollen and other Manufactures of Great Britain to those Colonies, which otherwise must annually decrease.

*Note*,—Establishing of Woollen, and other Manufactures in America, will not only lessen the Planting Tobacco, but consequently very much diminish the Revenue and Navigation of this Kingdom.

(At back:) The present State of the Plantations in America.

[Bodleian Library Fol. 665, f. 116-117, manuscript.]

15. THE CASE OF MADAM JANE ALLEN WIDDOW AND RELICT OF THOMAS ALLEN ESQR. SON AND HEIR OF SAMUEL ALLEN ESQR. MERCHANT PROPRIETOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN NEW ENGLAND WITH RELATION TO THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETT BAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Province of New Hampshir aforesaid was granted unto John Mason Esqr. from King James the first. The grant unto the Company of the Massachett Bay from King Charles y<sup>e</sup> first, wherein His Majesty King Charles was Imposed upon not being truly Informed of the bounds by Inserting in the Massachetts Grant a Considerable and best part of the Land before granted to said John Mason who had been at more than Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling Charge in setling the same as by the Tryalls on the Case in New England and before his Majesty in Council hath been made apparent.

The said John Mason Esqr. departed this Life in the year of Our Lord 1635 and by his last Will and Testament bequeathed the Premises to his Grand-son Robert Tufton Mason a Minor.

After the decease of s<sup>d</sup>. John Mason the Governo<sup>r</sup> & Company of the Massachett Bay province usurped the Authority & Goverment of the New-Hampshir, Pretending y<sup>e</sup> same to be within their grant, whereof Complaint being made a Quo Warranto was Issued out & served upon the Governo<sup>r</sup> & Comp<sup>a</sup>. of said Massachusett's Bay Province appeared disclaimed any right or title to the Soile or land of New-Hampshire and entry thereof made in the Council Book. For which and other causes the Charter to the Governo<sup>r</sup> & Comp<sup>a</sup> of Massachusett Bay was declared Null & Void in the Reign of King Charles the Second.

After which petition was made to King James the second for restoring the Massachusett Charter, but not obtained yett after y<sup>e</sup> happie Revolution King William and Queen Mary of Glorious memory did grant unto the Governo<sup>r</sup> & Comp<sup>a</sup> of Massachusett Bay a New Charter w<sup>ch</sup> they now Enjoy but with a Limitation and reservation in *hæc verba* vizt. Provided also that nothing herein contained shall extend or be

Understood or taken to Impeach or Prejudice any right title or Interest or demand which Samuel Allen of London, Merchant from and under John Mason Esqr Deceased or any other person or Persons hath, or have claimeth or claim to have hold or enjoy of into or out of any part or parts of y<sup>e</sup> premises Situate within the limits above mentioned, But the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Allen or all & every Such person or persons may and shal have hold & Enjoy the Same in Such manner (and no other then) as If these presents had not been had or made.

Notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> said Provision and Limitation in the right behalf and favour of the Proprietor of New-Hampshire so full & plain as words can Express in said Charter made the late Governo<sup>r</sup> of s<sup>d</sup> Massachusetts Bay Province Joseph Dudley Esqr. with the Council and General Assembly of s<sup>d</sup> Province have passed and made Several grants of Land to his son William Dudley Esqr.

John Bridger Esqr with others in s<sup>d</sup> grant named which Lands are truly within New-Hampshire, as also Several other grants directly contrary to y<sup>e</sup> Limitation and reservation made in the Said Charter.

By which it appears the Province of Massachusetts Bay are Computed with the reasons Suggested in the Bill, and that they have and do Exercise arbitary Power, and that over people who are not within the Limitts of their Charter.

This Memorialist therefore doth humbly pray that a Surveyor may be appointed by his Majesty to Lay out the Bounds of the Several respective Charters for the better regulation of y<sup>e</sup> Charter and proprietary Governm<sup>ts</sup> in America and of his Majestys plantations whereby the just & true bounds of the Several Goverments wil be plain and Evident and Prayes if occasion require to be heard by her Council.

Yo<sup>r</sup> most humble servant

JANE ALLEN.





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